IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

SECOND VOLUME OF FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY'S JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA-NOTES.

pedia has been issued. It was produced under the direction of the same staff of editors and writers that made the first volume, and in every respect equals it in excellence and thoroughness, Volume I was hailed by practically the entire press of the world as one of the great literary achievements of our age. The mere fact that two volumes of over 700 pages each of closely printed text were

required to cover one and one-third letters of the alphabet is explained by the farther fact that three editorial staffs and nearly 200 contributors, whose articles make up these two volumes, have included in them every archeological, historical, theological, philosophical, blographical and sociological topic about which any reader, Jew or Christian, may desire information. Generally encyclopedias are written and published merely to sum up the status of the branch of science to which they are

devoted. The Jewish encyclopedia, like the people whose life story it is destined to tell, is unique in that four-fifths of its material had to be created, collected and digested for this special purpose.

It is only within the last half-century

that any serious attempts have been made to render accessible the original sources Jewish history scattered throughout the libraries of Europe.
Strange as it may seem, there is no coun-

try yet that possesses an adequate history of its Jews. Though of later years considerable activity has been shown in collecting material for such histories, there exists no comprehensive historical account of the Jews of Germany, Austria, France, Holland, England, Italy, Poland or the United States, or even of such political divisions as Bohemia, Moravia and Galicia, or of congregations of such historic importance as those of Amsterdam, Frankfort-on-the Main, London, Prague or Even voluminous historical standard works like those of Bancroft, Mscaulay, and Green, of Michelet and Thiers, of Schlosser and Ranke are abso-lutely shent about the history of the Jews of the epochs and countries they respec-

tively treat.

The contributors to the Jewish Encyclo The contributors to the Jewish Encyclo-pedia had then to create, not merely to compile, articles like Apulla, Arabia, Arad (Hungary), Aragon, Arkansas, Aries (France), Armenia, Arnheim (Hol-land), Aschaffenburg (Bavaria), Asia, Asolo (Italy), Atlanta (Georgia), Augus-tow (Russia), Aussee (Moravia), Australia and Austria (to mention only a few topics treated in Volume II), giving for the first time a comprehensive history of those continents, countries and congregations, thus enriching not only Jewisl out general historiography. The Jewish Encyclopedia is thus revealing for the first time in a comprehensive way, and for the entire world, the social, political, domestic and religious life of the Jewish

Two countries are focussing the attention of the world, as far as the Hebrews are concerned: Russia, the center of the old Jewish misery and slavery, and Amer-ica, the land of activity and freedom; the land of the past and the land of the future; the latter harboring nearly 1,000,000 Jews, most of them halling from the Empire of the Czars. The Jewish history, sociology, economics, and statistics of these two countries have hitherto been left almost uncultivated. There has, for example, been no attempt to present a comprehensive account foundation of the earliest Jewish communities, either in North or South America or in the West Indies. The developmental stages through which Judaism has passed in America, although of extreme interest not only in themselves but as promising to react upon the shaping of Judaism over ill the world, have received but little at-

As to Russia, even the modern historian par excellence of the Jews, H. Graets, in his 11 bulky volumes, devotes very little space to the history and mental evolution of the 5,000,000 of Hebrews conf live huddled together in the so-called "Pale." Through the disinterested efforts of Baron David de Gunzburg, of St. Pe-tersburg, member of the foreign board of consulting editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia, hundreds of rabbis and scholarly laymen throughout Russia are collecting historical and statistical material in order to enable the editors of the Jewish Ency-clopedia to give for the first time a succinct history of almost every Russian community of any historical or numerical importance. A like activity for a similar purpose prevalls among the members of the American Jewish Historical Society. The biographical department of this

work numbers more than 5000 topics. In these pages Ministers of Finance of the old Kings of Castile and Aragon elbow Russian sculptors and painters of the 18th century; after the life-story of some illus-trious president of a Babylonian academy of the fourth or fifth century you find the biography of an eminent American physi-

clan still living.

The Jewish Enclolpedia, although it is almost exclusively edited and written by Jewish scholars, has studiously sought to avoid giving a so-called "Pantheon" of Jewish celebrities by exaggerating the merits of the biographical characters. facts are related and the reader is allowed to draw his own conclusions. Having no intention to create a kind of Jewish "Hall of Fame," the editors, in their endeavor to collect material for the future prag-matic historian of the Jews, felt it to be their right and duty to give due promi-nence to those less known men and women who have played an honorable part in Jewish life, and whose names should thus

e redeemed from undeserved oblivion. There is no doubt that a great part of the younger Jewish generation find it hard to reconcile with the inborn love and rev-erence for the Holy Scripture the bold assertions of the so-called higher criticism. The editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia had neither to decide for nor against literal inspiration. They had, in this special department, the delicate and arduous task set before them, neither to hurt religious feeling nor to ignore the noble efforts of the Christian exercises to apply to Holy Scripture the methods of modern literary and philological criticism, and to utilize for the clear understanding of the word of God the results of Assyriology, Egyptol-ogy, and all other branches of historical and archeological research. The editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia deemed it therefore appropriate, in the more important biblical articles, to distinguish sharply be-tween the conservative and the critical point of view, and to give in separate paragraphs the actual dates of the Masoretic text and the critical views regarding them. Thus all the material for an individual judgment are before the reader to enable him to decide critical questions for himself.

DUMAS' NOVEL FACTORY.

It Turned Out 1200 Volumes Bearing the Frenchman's Name.

Last month there was celebrated in France the centennial of Alexandre Dumas—a fact worthy of note, because of the long-continuel popularity of this great novelist. Critics wil call him a second-rate writer, just as they have done for years, but in point of demand for his work on the part of the public and of at-ternat to supply this demand on the server. tempt to supply this demand on the part of the author. Dumas surely ranked above all other writers. So many tales are told of the Dumas novel factory that it is probably safe to put most of them down as untrue, but assuredly it would have been a physical impossibility for Dumas to have written by hand himself down as untrue, but assuredly it would have been a phynical impossibility for Dunas to have written by hand himself all the books which bear his name on their title page. Dumas admitted that he employed collaborators, the public supposing these persons to be merely private secretaries to whom the novelist dictated gie really did not need the library anylong that he let the former owner retain it during his lifetime. Mr. Carnegte has now presented the highest degree at the expense of the state. Every time I pay a visit to my native country I notice more and more the salutary effects of this system. As a teach-lected library has often been the means of er. I am, of course, interested in public

THE second volume of Funk & Wag-nalls Company's Jewish Encyclo-nalls Company's Jewish Encyclo-pedia has been issued. It was proigal with his money, he might have been immensely wealthy, so popular was his work and such good prices did he obtain.

Dumas was once asked about the inac-curacy in one of his books.
"I never read the book," he is said to have replied. "Let me see; who rote that story. Ah, I remember. It was the little Auguste Macquet. I must go and box

Naturally enough during his lifetime Dumas was the object of bitter criticism from his fellow craftamen. One of them wrote of the Dumas Nove Factory, (Fabrique de Romanst Maison Dumas et

Truly it is difficult to define the limits of Truly it is difficult to define the limits of a writer's fecundity, or to compute the number of lines he can write in a given time. The novel especially, being a frivolous work, has the right to burry and scatter volumes in profusion. Still the subject has to mature, the plan has to be falld, the threads of an intrigue have to be got in hand, the different parts of a work have to be co-ordinated.

Very well. Allowing for these preparations, supposition an author to take no more rest

Very well. Allowing for these preparations, supposing an author to take no more rest than is absolutely necessary, supposing him to eat hastily and sleep little-all impossible conditions—on this hypothesis, I say, the most fecund writer might produce 15 volumes a year. Fifteen volumes, M. Dumas. And even so he would have no time to polish his style or to correct his proofs.

or to correct his proofs.
You published 60 volumes in 1545. Very well. Now we will make the following simple calcu-

The most skillful copyist, writing 12 hou day, hardly copies 3800 letters an hour. At the end of the day he will have got through 46,800 letters, or 69 pages of the average sovel. He will be able to copy five octavo volumes in a uth, or 60 in a year, on condition that he, or stops for an hour, and never loses a Monsteur Dumas, you are a very meritorious

opping clerk.
From the lat of January to the list of December you work regularly 12 hours a day, sleeping little, and eating in haste; you never devote a moment to pleasure, you hardly ever travel, you are never met out of doors. Con-sequently, on the assumption that your dra-matic work, your correspondence with the newspapers and the theaters, and your importunate callers only take up a bare half of your time, you have had the time left, not to write, but to copy out, 30 volumes in the course of 1845. All the others must be the

work of the men whom you have trained to imitate your handwriting.

Ah! that I must thus unveil your shame and destroy the possibility of doubt!

Altogether about 1200 volumes bear the name of Dumes, and in addition to these are 00 drames. It is impossible to determine the contract of these were notunity. mine how many of these were actually written by him.

The Pronunciation of "Again."

Following even an overwhelming predent is not without its disadvantages. Be dent is not without its disadvantages. Because an advertisement of the Standard Dictionary spoke of a rhyme of Ben Jonson's ("again" with "vain") as a poor one, and backed the judgment by the authority of the dictionary's advis ory committee on pronunciation, one gen-tleman has refused to take a copy of the book which otherwise he would have purchased. He writes.
"English as she is spoke is the most

slovenly language, and I regret to see such a work as yours upholding such style and criticising more learned men." Had the writer been less hasty, and looked at the dictionary as well as the advertisement, he would have found, not an arbitrary settlement of the disputed pronunciation, but a simple statement of the preference of leading lexicographers and linguists. The pronunciation of "again" as rhyming with "pen" is placed before that rhyming with "vain," as the choice of sight out of nine great dic-tionaries, the exception being Hunter's Encyclopaedic Dictionary, which prefers the latter pronunciation although it also allows the former. This preference is also that of the great majority (\$2 out of 52) of language specialists who were con-

In this there is no "criticism of more learned men." Ben Jonson's rhyme is a poor one to the ears of the present generation, though it was quite correct in his day. But even before Jonson the present pronunciation was fighting for mastery, as may be seen in the title of a Middle English book: "The Agenbite of Inwit" (The Remorse of Conscience).

Dr. Briggs' New Book.

The Scribners announce a new book of great importance by Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, of Union Seminary. It is entitled "The Incarnation of the Lord," and con-sists of a series of 10 discourses which give the entire New Testament teaching upon the great subject of the title. The arrangement is in the order of development, the object being to explain the doctrine in a plain and popular way so that any intelligent person may understand it.

All the difficulties that confront the modern mind in connection with such topics as Son of Man, Son of God, Kenosis, Virgin Birth, Immaculate Conception, Pre-existence and the Divinity of Christ are frankly faced and thoroughly considered with as little technical material as

The relations of the Incarnation to Old Testament Theophany and Prophecy are also explained and the problems of race redemption and angelic redemption and the universal relations of the Incarnate are discussed; all with a full use of the resources of modern Biblical criticism and Biblical theology.

"Captain Macklin."

Richard Harding Davis's new novel, 'Captain Macklin," will be ready for publication about the middle of September. It is distinctly one of the important works of fiction of the year, and it has a special element of vividness and personal quality in the fact that it deals with a kind of life with which Mr. Davis has become very familiar in the course of his own experiences. Captain Macklin's career carries him through a South American revolution and through various military ventures, and Macklin himself is of the author's most fascinating heroes. The novel is a decided step in advance of the author's most popular former cto-ries and a rich fulfilment of the promise of increasing power conveyed in his

One Publisher's Modesty.

A publisher of cheap books, who is now making his third or fourth venture in the business, is sending out a circular to writers in which he tells them he is searching for talent, and mentions that it would take pages to print a list of the many writers he has brought to the front. There is room in the circular, however, for a few of the names, and the benevolent publisher modestly indicates that these are some of the people he has made fambus. Here follow the names of Robert W. Chambers, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Max Nordau, Paul Bourget, General Charles King, Henry Signkiewics, General Charles King, Henry Sienkiewicz, General Charles King, Henry Sienkiewicz, Gen-eral O. O. Howard, Andrew Carnegie, Colonel Ethan Allen, Mrs. Frank Leslie and Emile Zola! The exciamation point should follow each name

Saved Lord Acton's Library. It is not generally known that Andrew Carnegle, capitalist, author and librarian for the universe, purchased the late Lord Acton's famous library several years be-fore the latter's death. It was a very kind method of relieving his lordship's financial condition, and, since Mr. Carne-gle really did not need the library any-

saving the fortunes of a family, though rarely is a library disposed of before the owner's death. It is said that Catherine III of Russia rescued the famous French encyclopedist, Diderot, from debt by pur-chasing his library and then making him librarian of it.

What a Novelist Must Know. Not long since Sir Gilbert Parker gay utterance to the following ideas as to the

A man must know the truth to write a Fiction can be learned, but cannot be taught.

No great writer has ever had the idea of founding a "school" of this or that.
In the art of fiction the individual is thrown on his own talent.

Love and fighting are not necessarily romance; nor are soup kitchens and di-

vorce courts necessarily realism.
In the very first chapter of the book

the note must be sounded which shall

recur throughout the book like the motif There is only one test for a novel: the it be first and before all a well-constructed story; that it deal encerely with human life and character; that it be eloquent of feeling; that it have insight and revela-tion; that it preserve idiosyncrasy; but,

before all, that it be wholesome.

Queer Coincidences. The Los Angeles Express contained an interesting editorial entitled "Queer Lit-erary Coincidences," in which mention was called to the fact that three stories published within the last year have had the same prominent motif: "An Exploded Theory," by Charles Forrest McLean, in the Black Cat of November, 1901; "The Passing of Cqck-Eye Blacklock," in the Century for July, 1902, and "Moon Face." by Jack London, in the San Francisco Argonaut of July 25. This editorial having come to the attention of the editor of the Century, he thinks it is due to Mr. Norris to say that his story was offered to the Century on October 9, 1901, and was not therefore indebted to the published story of Mr. McLean. As the editor of the Los Angeles Express says, "The only fair explanation of this extraordinary lit-erary verisimilitude is that the fishing incident was told to Frank Norris, Jack London and Charles Forrest McLean about the same time. Each saw in it possibly 'copy' and clothed it in his own form."

Another Indiana Fake.

It used to be a common saying among Chicago newspaper men that more "fakes" came from Indiana than from any other state, and yet the Chicago newspapers always seem willing to father any wild story that came from that wonderful country where every other person is an author of distinction and the rest of the people are press agents for their native writers. Now comes the tale that, when Booth Tarkington takes his seat in the Indiana Legislature he will propose a bill calling for an annual appropriation on the part of the state of \$500 for a prize to the Indiana authors of the best literature during the preceding year. Mr. Tarkington has not yet taken his seat, indeed he has not yet been elected, though the fact of his election is generally conceded, but it is likely that some of his Indianapolis friends invented the story about him. A number of Indiana authors have been asked seriously for their opinions on the matter, and most of them are against any

A "New" Story of Greeley. James C. Fernald, the lexicographer,

having a dispute on this matter. it to Horace Greeley. As he out of the city, the question was tele-graphed to him, "Are there any news?" Greeley promptly flashed back the an-swer: "Not a new."

A "Coffee" Book.

A novelty in Fall books from the Baker & Taylor Company which promises to be very attractive, is a compilation of coffee history, coffee anecdotes and coffee verse. including receipes for the making of cof-fee from the leading chefs of the coun-try, by Arthur H. Gray, one of the col-laborateurs of "Bath Robes and Bachelors," and a contributor to "Tobacco in Song and Story." It is bound in heavy coffee-colored come leather, stamped in gold and done up in a coffee sack of rough bagging, tied at the corners and labeled. This miniature bag of coffee holds a book for lovers of coffee and lovers of books.

New Publications.

"King of the Queensbury Realm," by W. W. Naughton, is a manual of boxing by a man who, through experience as a sporting writer, has earned the right to be called a critic on the sport. There are essays on "Prizefighting vs. Boxing Con-tests." and many chapters are given up to histories of noted pugilists and heavy-weight fights for the championship. (Chi-cago; the Continental Publishing Company.)

"The Man in the Street Stories" is a "The Man in the Street Stories" is a collection of anecdotes from the columns of the New York Times. The book has an introduction by Chauncey M. Depew, who east that these stories are "my refresher every Sunday, after the worry and the work of the week." The stories are of all sorts, some of them are old-timers, others seem new; all are funny or witty, and most of them have the tag of some and most of them have the tag of some well-known name attached to them. New York, J. S. Ogilvie & Company.)

"Handbook of Best Readings," by S. H. Clark, is a compilation of prose and verse "Handbook of Best Readings," by S. H. Clark, is a compilation of prose and verse destined by the compiler for reading aloud. The choice of subjects is catholic, and includes sejections from the classics as well as many from the modern authors. well as many from the modern authors. The selections are classified as dramatic narrative; pathetic, humorous, humorous dialect, lyric and the drama. It is a good, galact, lyric and the drama. It is a good, sensible collection, and most of the selections are of the sort that would hold the interest of an audience if properly read. (New York; Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Ranson's Folly," by Hichard Harding Davis, includes five stories, each one of which abounds in the Davis spirit. The one from which the book takes its title is a story of a United States Army post in the West, and concerns a junior officer who turned highwayman, "for the fun of the thing," and held up a stage coach.

Many complications, resulting seriously
for the officer, grew out of the incident,

Another story is "The Bar Sinister," a

street dog that became a prize winner at a bench show. "A Derelict" is one of the best of the five stories, being ar account of a newspaper man, his experience in the Spanish War. "La Lettre d'Amour" concerns the heart af-fairs of a young violinist who played in a Hungarian restaurant. "In the Fog" is a story of London, in which the charac-ters as well as the reader, are mystified whose "Concise Standard Dictionary" has until the close. (New York; Charles just been published by Funk & Wagnalis Scribner's Sons.)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FRANCE

Wonderful Growth Since the Fall of the Empire.

W HY is the religious rioting favored by the Roman Catholic church?

The forcible suppression of the who are now teachers and professors, and The forcible suppression of the unauthorized schools which were taught by many religious orders in France may so often read in the daily papers, quarreling as to who shall have the bringing up of the children.

the Church of Rome. Napoleon III was called the best beloved son of the church. He gave a free hand to the religious orders in educational matters. Under the imperial government there were no public schools in France in the sense as we have them in the United States,

In those days the saying, "Paris c'est la France," was true to some extent, at culture. There was the great University of the Sorbonne, the Academy of Fine Arts, the medical and law schools, to which the smaller cities of the provinces used to send their sons in order to fit them for these higher callings. There were, of course, schools in the

provincial towns; there were colleges, lyees in the cities, and parochial schools in most of the towns. These schools were all under the instruction of the various religious orders, who in their way did excellent work, for which France owes the church a great debt. Most of the schools in the country were only for boys; girls were quite neglected. The richer families educated their daughters in private schools, or kept a governess, or

sent them to some conven-But after the fail of the empire these conditions entirely changed. Men like Adelph Thiers, Jules Simon, Jules Faure, Leon Gambetta and Adelph Cremieux, the founders of the present republic, were farsighted, and recognized that the two pre-ceding republics falled because they were

fective system of education as there is now. Under the empire education was not compulsory; Paris slone had the best schools. But now every child of every hamlet, as well as in every city, is obliged to go to school. This law is so rigidly enforced that the prepare of a child that forced that the parents of a child that is absent for three days in succession with-out a reasonable excuse are fined and the child is punished.

child is punisared.

Up to 12 years ago this law was not so strictly enforced with regard to girls.

The republican government had to be very careful in the carrying out of these re forms in the schools. The people, expe-cially in the country, were attached to church and her religious orders. So universities, colleges and lycees were the first that were put entirely under the instruction of lay teachers; then came the parochial or common schools. Meanwhile the Sisters of the congregations gathered together the little boys and girls and taught them in their schools, which were sgattered all over the country, especially in the north and the south of France. The riots of which we read so much

lately are nothing new; there were riots when the government closed the colleges and lycees conducted by the priests in the various cities. Now, from the lowest to the highest in-stitutions, the young are taught by lay professors and teachers. The sexes are

occupy important positions. I visited not only the colleges and common schools in Paris, but also the schools in various be compared to the contests between an parts of the country. All the teachers unhappy father and mother, of which we point with pardonable pride to the noble work public instruction has done for the republic.
The suppression of the unauthorized

Before the proclamation of the present but simply to carry out the law of reforrepublic the education of the children of mation of the school system instituted by France was left in a large measure to the republican government, which requires that ever boy and girl between the ages of 6 and 13 should receive instruction in schools authorized by Minister of Instruction. These schools are taught by teachers

educated in the normal schools of the government, from which they receive a life diploma after they are qualified, and are appointed according to their qualifi-cations. From time to time the teachers la France," was true to some extent, at ' are promoted, and when they reach the least, but today at isn't. Paris was then age limit they are retired on a pension, and still is the center of science, art and | The text books used in the public schools must have the approval of the Minister of Instruction, and are uniform in all the schools of France. Among the text books used in every common school is one on ethics, which teaches the duties of a man to his country as well as to his fellow-

So long as France takes such good care of her children and public institutions of her children and public institutions there is no danger of the republic failing to pieces, in spite of the occurrences that disturb her peace from time to time; the storm may be ever so flerce, but it will storm may over and everything will be quiet from EMILE SAGE. Portland, Sept. 10,

COMPETITION IN STEEL.

Schwab Concern Too Strong of Mo nopoly and Too Weak if Not. Minneapolis Tribune.

What is the true inwardness of the fight for the control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company? The Osgood interest, which is fighting Gates, declares that the latter's purpose is to get control and turn the concern over to the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Gates emphaticalfree republican government—namely, the general and free education of the children of the country.

Steel Corporation. Mr. Gates empirically denies this charge, and avers, furthermore, that the big steel corporation does not want the Colorado company; that it not want the Colorado company; that it it had wanted it, it could easily have obtained it at the time it took in the other subsidiary companies. The Attor-ney-General of Colorado says the laws of the state are sufficient to prevent the consolidation of the C. F.& I. with the steel trust, and that legal action will be taken to prevent such consolidation if it is attempted. The probability is that the big steel company just now has troubles enough of its own, and would not seek to buy into a big lawsuit—hence Gates'

denial of an intention to consolidate may be accepted as reasonable.

The contest for the control of the Colorado company has been the cause of some nd and lofty tumbling in Wall Street. At first the shares were run up to a high price by the competitive buying, and within the past few days they have been depressed some \$50 or \$40 a share by applications for injunctions and other legal

roceedings.
This feature of the fight is of small concern to the general public, but it is a matter of lively interest to the public if Gates is seeking to get control of the company for the purpose of enlarging it and building it up into a rival of the great Morgan-Carnegie Company. If we are to the control of the great Morgan-Carnegie Company. are to judge Gates by his past record, that is what he is more likely to be aim-ing at. It will be remembered that some years ago he got "out" with the Federal Steel Company and then proceeded to get a lot of odds and ends together and orprofessors and teachers. The sexes are taught separately, but they are all taught to love the republic, their mother, in which alone rests the safety of France. And if a tsacher discovers a special talent in a child, that talent is encouraged and developed to the highest degree at the

manipulation. It is quite possible that he now sees points of weakness in the great steel combine and believes that a vigorous company with a smaller capitalization

Company, is the author of a little pamphilet called "Better Say," which contains many inferesting examples of the correct and incorrect use of words. One of the best is the following:

News, "The latest, news are good."

Better say: "The latest news is good."

News, while plural in form, is singular in construction. Two friends at one time having a dispute on this matter, agreed having a dispute on this matter, agreed

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TOWN TOPICS, 452 Fifth Avenue, NewYork

could be erected into a vigorous rival. The Colorado Fuel would constitute an excellent nucleus for such a rival steel plant. When the stock has been suffi-ciently depressed, and the weak holders plant. shaken out, the fight will probably end in a compromise, and then the public may see a formidable rival to the Morgan combine. Some see, in the menace of trusts, the end of competition; but thus far the history of the steel trust is that it provokes and excites competition. Shrewd men see an opportunity to pierce its unwieldy bulk with the sharp spear of a more compact organization. And this is more likely to be the fate of all giganite attempts at monopoly, rather than that the monopoly shall gather all rivals in an octopus-like grip.

William F. Howe, the noted criminal law-yer of New York City, who died a few days ago, was addicted to loud clothes, huge dia-monds and watch chains so heavy that they monds and watch chains so neavy that they tore his pockets. Once, when defending a citent, he tearfully protented that he was "too
poor a man to take the case" unless he believed the accused to be innocent. The Judge,
leoking him over and noting his several pounda
of jewelry, the gems blazing in his shirt and
on his fingers, his allk-lined ciaching and other
professions of prospective observed contents. evidences of prosperity, observed quietly: "Well, Mr. Howe, I would be willing to give a few dollars for you, just as you stand."



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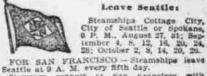
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